

§ 529.1044

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–05 Edition)

Fish	Concentration of formalin (microliters per liter)	
	Tanks and raceways (for up to 1 hour daily)	Earthen ponds (indefinitely)
Below 50 °F	Up to 250	15–25
Catfish, largemouth bass, and bluegill.	Up to 250	¹ 15–25

¹ Use the lower concentrations when pond is heavily loaded with fish or phytoplankton.

(ii) For control of fungi of the Saprolegniaceae on salmon, trout, and esocid eggs: Apply in constant flow water supply of incubating facilities for 15 minutes. Concentration of formalin used is 1,000 to 2,000 microliters per liter.

(iii) For control of external protozoan parasites on shrimp:

Shrimp	Concentration of formalin (microliters per liter)	
	Tanks and raceways (up to 4 hours daily)	Earthen ponds (single treatment)
Penaeid Shrimp ...	50 to 100 ¹	25 ²

¹Treat for up to 4 hours daily. Treatment may be repeated daily until parasite control is achieved. Use the lower concentration when the tanks and raceways are heavily loaded.

²Single treatment. Treatment may be repeated in 5 to 10 days if needed.

(iv) For control of external parasites on all finfish:

Aquatic species	Administer in tanks and raceways for up to 1 hour (microliter/liter or part per million (μL/L or ppm))	Administer in earthen ponds indefinitely (μL/L or ppm)
Salmon and trout:		
Above 50 °F	Up to 170	15 to 25 ^{1, 2}
Below 50 °F	Up to 250	15 to 25 ^{1, 2}
All other finfish	Up to 250	15 to 25 ^{1, 2}

¹ Use the lower concentration when ponds, tanks, or raceways are heavily loaded with phytoplankton or fish to avoid oxygen depletion due to the biological oxygen demand by decay of dead phytoplankton. Alternatively, a higher concentration may be used if dissolved oxygen is strictly monitored.

² Although the indicated concentrations are considered safe for cold and warm water finfish, a small number of each lot or pond to be treated should always be used to check for any unusual sensitivity to formalin before proceeding.

(v) For control of fungi of the family Saprolegniaceae on all finfish eggs: Eggs of all finfish except Acipenseriformes, 1,000 to 2,000 μL/L (ppm) for 15 minutes; eggs of Acipenseriformes, up to 1,500 μL/L (ppm) for 15 minutes.

(3) *Limitations.* Fish tanks and raceways may be treated daily until parasite control is achieved. Pond treat-

ment may be repeated in 5 to 10 days if needed. However, pond treatments for *Ichthyophthirius* should be made at 2-day intervals until control is achieved. Egg tanks may be treated as often as necessary to prevent growth of fungi. Do not use formalin which has been subjected to temperatures below 40 °F, or allowed to freeze. Do not treat ponds containing striped bass. Treatments in tanks should never exceed 1 hour even if fish show no signs of stress. Do not apply formalin to ponds with water warmer than 27 °C (80 °F), when a heavy bloom of phytoplankton is present, or when the concentration of dissolved oxygen is less than 5 milligrams per liter.

[51 FR 11441, Apr. 3, 1986, as amended at 58 FR 59169, Nov. 8, 1993; 59 FR 60076, Nov. 22, 1994; 63 FR 38304, July 16, 1998; 68 FR 5563; Feb. 4, 2003]

§ 529.1044 Gentamicin sulfate in certain other dosage forms.

§ 529.1044a Gentamicin sulfate intra-uterine solution.

(a) *Specifications.* Each milliliter of the drug contains 50 or 100 milligrams of gentamicin (as the sulfate) in sterile aqueous solution.

(b) *Sponsor.* See Nos. 000010, 000061, 000856, 057561, 059130, and 061623 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use.* (1) The drug is indicated for use for control of bacterial infections of the uterus in horses (metritis) and as an aid in improving conception in mares with uterine infections caused by bacteria sensitive to gentamicin.

(2) It is administered at a dosage level of 2 to 2.5 grams per day for 3 to 5 days during estrus, each dose being diluted with 200 to 500 milliliters of sterile physiological saline before aseptic infusion into the uterus.

(3) Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.